Case: 1:15-cr-00038-CAB Doc #: 53 Filed: 06/01/16 1 of 42. PageID #: 350 1 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO 2 EASTERN DIVISION 3 Case No. 1:15-cr-0038-CAB-1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Cleveland, Ohio Wednesday, March 16, 2016 4 Plaintiff, 10:00 a.m. 5 VS. 6 DAVID W. VICKERS, 7 Defendant. 8 TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER A. BOYKO, 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 10 APPEARANCES: 11 Kevin R. Filiatraut For the Government: Assistant United States Attorney 12 801 West Superior Avenue 400 U.S. Court House Cleveland, Ohio 44113 13 216-622-3600 14 15 For the Defendant: McCormack & McCormack Greg D. McCormack 16 Jarrett L. McCormack 611 Lynnhaven Parkway 17 Suite 100 Virginia Beach, Virginia 23452 18 757-463-7224 19 20 21 Official Court Reporter: Heidi Blueskye Geizer, Certified Realtime Reporter 2.2 United States District Court 801 West Superior Avenue 23 Cleveland, Ohio 44113 216-357-7092

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1	MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 2016 10:00 A.M.
2	(Call to order of the Court.)
3	DEPUTY CLERK: Your Honor, the case before the
4	Court this morning is United States of America versus David
10:10:50 5	Vickers, Case Number 15-cr-38.
6	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Vickers, you are
7	present?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
9	MR. GREG McCORMACK: Good morning, Your Honor.
10:10:59 10	THE COURT: Mr. Greg McCormack and Mr. Jarrett
11	McCormack. Mr. Kevin Filiatraut for the government.
12	MR. FILIATRAUT: Good morning, Judge.
13	THE COURT: Miss Kim Wessel.
14	PROBATION OFFICER: Good morning.
10:11:07 15	THE COURT: We're here today for sentencing.
16	I apologize for not being here yesterday, I was bedridden, a
17	severe migraine. I apologize we had to continue this. I
18	know you had to come from afar. My apologies.
19	Mr. McCormack, Greg, would you please go to the podium
10:11:27 20	with Mr. Vickers?
21	Mr. McCormack, I will start with you. Have you had
22	sufficient time to sit down with Mr. Vickers and go over
23	this report in detail?
24	MR. GREG McCORMACK: Yes, Your Honor, we have.
10:11:50 25	THE COURT: And Mr. Vickers, I want to make

1	sure that you have had sufficient time to sit down with
2	Mr. Greg McCormack and Mr. Jarrett McCormack, go over this
3	report in detail, and have them answer all of your questions
4	to your satisfaction. Has that been done?
10:12:04 5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
6	THE COURT: Mr. McCormack, I read your
7	sentencing memorandum and, of course, the letters that you
8	sent in along with that.
9	MR. GREG McCORMACK: Yes, Your Honor.
10:12:11 10	THE COURT: So are there any objections to the
11	report itself?
12	MR. GREG McCORMACK: No, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: And on behalf of Mr. Vickers, in
14	mitigation, please go ahead.
10:12:18 15	MR. GREG McCORMACK: Yes, Your Honor. Your
16	Honor, we will have one witness I would like to call, and
17	that would be his father, Wayne Vickers, please.
18	THE COURT: All right, we can do that. Miss
19	Wessel, would you please step down?
10:12:28 20	MR. GREG McCORMACK: May I have Mr. Vickers
21	have a seat?
22	THE COURT: Have him up here if he's going
23	MR. GREG McCORMACK: While Mr. Vickers
24	THE COURT: I don't know if you want him to
10:12:38 25	testify or just give a statement.

Vickers - Direct 1 MR. GREG McCORMACK: No. I'm sorry, this is 2 Mr. Vickers' father. 3 THE COURT: I understand. Do you want him to testify or just give a statement? 4 MR. GREG McCORMACK: No. Mr. Vickers' father 10:12:45 5 would like to testify, if he could. 6 7 THE COURT: Let's have him up here. 8 MR. GREG McCORMACK: Okay. Do you want the 9 defendant to remain here or to have a seat, sir? THE COURT: Have a seat. 10:12:53 10 11 Sir, please be sworn. 12 (The witness is sworn.) THE COURT: Please have a seat. Pull that 13 14 microphone towards you, please. 10:13:22 15 Go ahead, Mr. McCormack. 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION OF EDGAR WAYNE VICKERS 17 BY MR. GREG McCORMACK: 18 Sir, would you please state your full name? Ο. 19 Edgar Wayne Vickers. Α. 10:13:27 20 And Mr. Vickers, can you please tell us your city and 21 state of residence? 22 Α. I live in Ashburn, Virginia. 23 Q. Mr. Vickers, can you please tell us, how did you find 24 out about your son David being arrested? 10:13:39 25 A. On January 8th, at five minutes to 6:00, I was

Vickers - Direct

- on -- my wife passed away in September '13. January 5th I left for a trip to go south to visit friends, trying to get over -- get on with my life. I had gotten to Litchfield, South Carolina, where my wife and I used to vacation. It was kind of a closure. And at five minutes to 6:00 in the morning I get a phone call from my daughter, and that was on January the 8th. And my daughter then explained to me that she had heard from David's wife that he had been arrested.
- Q. All right, sir. And at that particular point did you turn around and come back?
- A. I immediately checked out of the hotel, got in my car, and drove from Litchfield -- which is below Myrtle Beach -- home. Got into the car and started driving, and talked to my daughter several times, and then called my best friend, who is a -- Albus Kirk, who happens to be a former deputy assistant director for the Secret Service, to try and get an understanding of what I was facing, because this was so foreign to me.
- Q. All right. Mr. Vickers, you indicated your wife passed in 2013, correct?
- A. Correct.

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- Q. What was the cause of her passing?
- A. She had early onset of Alzheimer's, a specialty called posterior cortical atrophy, where the front of the brain --
- Q. How old was she when she passed?

Vickers - Direct

1 **A.** She was 66.

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- Q. How would you describe your family's relationship and nature of their relationship before your wife passed?
 - **A.** It was good.

It was stressed, it was in turmoil. When I say turmoil, Mary was the centerpiece of the entire family, and we all -- meaning my daughter, who is my eldest, and David and his family and myself, we were trying to understand Alzheimer's, how did it happen so quickly, what was going on with my wife, and what we could best do to help her get through this. And then of course I know both of my children and their families were trying to help me struggle through this.

- Q. How long was she sick with Alzheimer's before she passed?
- A. She was diagnosed August -- not August -- December 27th, '07, and she passed on September 27, 2013.
- Q. Is your daughter Kelly with you here today?
- A. Yes, she is. She's sitting in the gallery.
- Q. And can you tell me, please, how did your wife's sickness and her death appear to affect your son David?
- A. David became I'll say withdrawn, or to himself. He would come to his mother, but when we were around him, when he was within himself, I could see changes, but then I was going through major changes myself. And I kept trying to

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Vickers - Direct

draw him out and couldn't get any information. I would go to his wife Dana and wonder if he wasn't going into a depression.

It was just a very difficult, difficult time for me to understand what was going on with myself, and then seeing both of my children react to what was happening to their mother, because it was just so unexpected.

- Q. Was David especially close to his mother?
- A. Yes, he was. David was very, very close. Being the youngest, being a boy, at least with us it was gravitational. I helped a lot more with Kelly, and Mary helped a lot more with David in growing up.
- Q. Mr. Vickers, can you tell us when and how did you find out that your son David had been sexually molested as a child?
- A. I don't remember the exact date, but I can tell you that it was on a snowy night in February when you called me after your first interview with David, and you called me and told me, and I was totally shocked.
- Q. What would you as a father have done and what do you believe your wife would have done if the two of you were aware of that when David was growing up?
- A. Obviously we would have reported it, but also would have seeked and gotten him help. You know, we were in a position, we could have gotten him a lot of help. Both of

Vickers - Direct

- us were government employees. My brother was on Fairfax

 County police, he was a lieutenant on the police department at the time. You know, we had the resources to be able to help him and also to help hopefully apprehend somebody.
 - Q. Would you have taken efforts to get David counseling that he obviously would have needed?
 - A. Absolutely. Absolutely. You know, and that's what -- I just wish I could have been able to see this when he was younger. And I don't know, hindsight, I still don't see some of these things, when it was.

He was even being examined quite a bit by psychiatrists and psychologists because of a learning disability all the way through from age 3 up until college, and they never reported anything like that.

- Q. All right. Mr. Vickers, you have two grandchildren?
- **A.** Correct.

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- Q. When is the last time you had any contact with those children?
- A. Sometime in early February. After David was arrested we had a good relationship with Dana, and then it kind of fell apart when we started having -- hiring you as counsel to be able to help.
- Q. So is his wife pretty much excluding you from having contact with the grandchildren because you're supporting your son?

Vickers - Direct

- A. Total. I've sent the children all the Christmas

 cards, birthday cards, tried to reach out, get no response

 back whatsoever.
 - **Q.** Because you're supporting your son?
- A. Yes, primarily because, you know, he is my son and
 I've got to help him, but I want to help my grandchildren,
 too, and it's --
 - Q. All right. Mr. Vickers, how old are you, sir?
 - 9 **A.** Iam 70.

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- Q. Mr. Vickers, you've been here throughout repetitive sessions of Court, including when your son stood before this Court and withdrew from a plea agreement. Is that correct?
 - 13 **A.** That is correct.
 - Q. And you understand at that particular point your son is facing life in prison. You understand that?
 - 16 **A.** Yes, I do.
 - **Q.** Are you requesting that this Honorable Court consider a sentence less than life imprisonment?
 - A. Yes, I do, because --
 - MR. GREG McCORMACK: All right. Thank you, sir. I have no further questions.
 - Hold tight, don't get up.
 - THE COURT: Mr. Filiatraut, anything?
 - MR. GREG McCORMACK: Don't get up.
- MR. FILIATRAUT: Just a couple questions, if I

Vickers - Cross

- 1 could, Judge.
- THE COURT: Go ahead.
- 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION OF EDGAR WAYNE VICKERS
- 4 BY MR. FILIATRAUT:
- 10:21:22 5 Q. Good morning, Mr. Vickers.
 - 6 A. Good morning.
 - 7 Q. I'm sorry for this case. All right? And is it your
 - 8 testimony that the first time you learned that your son had
 - 9 been sexually molested when he was a child was during the
- 10:21:45 10 pendency of this case?
 - 11 A. Yes, in February '15.
 - 12 Q. All right. That must have been a pretty awful thing
 - 13 to hear.
 - 14 A. You could say that, yes, sir.
- 10:21:55 15 Q. Right. Let me ask you, you testified that if you knew
 - back then you would have wanted the authorities to apprehend
 - 17 the person who did that?
 - 18 A. That is correct.
 - 19 Q. How would you have wanted the criminal justice system
- 10:22:14 20 to treat that person?
 - 21 **A.** I would have at least -- how would I want -- the law
 - 22 is the law, sir.
 - 23 **Q.** Uh-huh?
 - 24 A. You know, there's state and federal laws. And so I
- 10:22:24 25 | would want them to at least be held accountable.

1	Q. Okay.
2	MR. FILIATRAUT: Thank you.
3	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Filiatraut.
4	Sir, you can step down. Thank you very much.
10:22:35 5	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
6	MR. GREG McCORMACK: Sir, I have no further
7	evidence to present.
8	THE COURT: Okay, Mr. McCormack. Then in
9	furtherance of mitigation, anything else?
10:22:47 10	MR. GREG McCORMACK: Nothing further in
11	mitigation, sir.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
13	Mr. Vickers, I'm going to ask whether you have
14	anything to say before you step down.
10:23:03 15	THE WITNESS: No, sir.
16	THE COURT: Mr. Filiatraut, on behalf of the
17	government, your thoughts.
18	MR. FILIATRAUT: Yes, Judge.
19	THE COURT: Sure. And I have read your
10:23:09 20	sentencing memorandum; I should say Mr. McDonough's.
21	MR. FILIATRAUT: Thank you, Judge.
22	May it please the Court: The government here, Your
23	Honor, is seeking a sentence in the guideline range. And
24	the guidelines as they apply to this defendant, based on the
10:23:36 25	facts proven at trial, the guideline range is life.

The reason for that is because this defendant poses the most severe threat to children everywhere. This defendant is the person who parents everywhere should fear. Until now, maybe some, maybe people on this jury who saw this case, heard about these things, heard about apps like Kik, heard about Internet websites like Motherless, maybe they hadn't heard about those things, but they exist, and they exist innocuously.

The people who make those websites will never admit that we want depravity to exist on websites, we want depravity to infect the lives of children through the use of these websites and apps, but they do. They do because people are out there like the defendant. He fully intended to have sex with a 13-year-old girl in Ohio when he got in his car and drove through five states. He fully intended to groom a 13-year-old girl when he was talking with her on Kik.

Parents don't know who these people are. They don't know what they look like. They don't know when they're coming, but they could be. Kids use these apps, kids who are curious. Kids need to be protected. He fully intended to rape a 13-year-old. Let's keep that in mind.

Additionally, the government has no reason to doubt that the defendant has been sexually abused in his life, and that's tragic and horrible. And were it possible, I'm sure

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the government where he lived would have loved to prosecute that case if they could, but here is the thing: Imagine for a moment if a tragic moment had been video recorded and passed around on the Internet in perpetuity, because that's the other thing this defendant did when he sent child pornography through the Internet to who he thought was a mother and a 13-year-old girl, re-victimizing those children over and over again.

Child pornography is cancer. There's no other way to describe it. It's disgusting. It's abhorrent. Its mere existence is offensive and disgusting. People who have it are committing crimes by merely having it. He had it and sent it to a child, a child who he was grooming.

Thankfully it wasn't a child, thankfully he had no opportunity to actually take possession of and rape a 13-year-old, but only by the grace of God really. In his mind he had every intention of doing that to a real child.

And the government seeks a guidelines sentence in this case because what needs to happen here is people everywhere need to see that when this threat, when this thing that could come out from anywhere, from any state, from any crevice, from any shadow, and come after their child, when that person is caught that person is dealt with fairly, and the fair sentence here is a guidelines sentence of life.

Thank you, Judge.

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1 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Filiatraut. All right. Let's take a look at the report. Count 1, 2 3 distributing a visual depiction or material involving the sexual exploitation of minors, Class C felony. Count 2, 4 coercion and enticement. Count 3, travel with intent to 10:28:43 5 engage in illicit sexual conduct. Count 2 is a class A 6 7 felony, Count 3 is a class B felony. 8 On January 28, 2015, the defendant was named in a three-count indictment filed in this Court. 9 Mr. Vickers, please go to the podium with 10:28:58 10 11 Mr. McCormack. 12 On December 3, 2015, defendant was found guilty by 13 jury trial to all three counts of the indictment. As we 14 know, there is no plea agreement in this case. 10:29:11 15 As far as the offense conduct, we'll use the following 16 summary both as the offense conduct and the nature and 17 circumstances of the offense once we get to the 3553(a) 18 factors. 19 In December 2014, an undercover investigator found the defendant on a shared website and noted that the defendant 10:29:27 20 21 was in several groups who showed an interest in breeding and 22 having sexual relationships with young girls. Eventually 23 the defendant contacted the undercover investigator, who was 24 posing as a 29-year-old mother of a 13-year-old daughter. 10:29:41 25

Defendant expressed an interest in the child. He

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began communicating with the 13-year-old via Kik, a smartphone application used for instant messaging. He communicated with the undercover investigator/mother about the breeding of the 13-year-old and discussed plans to travel from his home in Virginia to Ohio in order to have sex with the child.

Defendant sent pornography videos to the investigator/mother through Kik, which included adult bestiality and child pornography with prepubescent females engaged in sexual acts with older men or other prepubescent females. Some of the videos appeared to have restrained and/or drugged children involved in the pornography. He also sent a video to the 13-year-old which contained a prepubescent female engaged in sex with a male, and he told the child that he hoped the video would be them.

He told the child he was going to travel to Ohio to have sex with her, possibly impregnate her, and have a long-term relationship with her. During telephone conversations with the investigator/mother, defendant admitted to having prior sexual relationships with minors.

On January 4, 2014, the defendant contacted the investigator/mother and said he may travel to Ohio. The next day he did, in fact, travel to Ohio, arrived at the predetermined meeting location in Ohio, and was immediately arrested.

1	That's a summary of what we have. Of course, we have
2	more detail in the report itself. It is not necessary to go
3	through all of this.
4	MR. GREG McCORMACK: Your Honor, if I may,
10:31:13 5	please.
6	THE COURT: What, Mr. McCormack?
7	MR. GREG McCORMACK: Maybe I misunderstood the
8	Court's procedure. I'm used to arguing after the
9	prosecution argues.
10:31:24 10	THE COURT: I'm not sure what you're used to,
11	but I do it the other way. That's why I asked if there was
12	anything else in mitigation.
13	MR. GREG McCORMACK: I apologize.
14	THE COURT: I'll stop right here and allow you
10:31:33 15	to go. Go ahead.
16	MR. GREG McCORMACK: I truly apologize, Your
17	Honor.
18	THE COURT: That's okay, go ahead.
19	MR. GREG McCORMACK: Yes, sir. And I do
10:31:38 20	apologize, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. McCormack.
22	MR. GREG McCORMACK: All right.
23	Your Honor, this is obviously an extraordinarily
24	difficult situation we have on our hands here. Mr. Vickers
10:31:50 25	has been convicted by the jury, and several months ago we

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came to Court, and the prosecution, the United States

Government, was prepared to stand before this Court and

accept a sentence that was less than life, to say that that

sentence was sufficient but not greater than necessary; yet

they stand here now and say that a sentence of life is

necessary. And the only difference at this particular point

is Mr. Vickers has withdrawn from the guilty plea and has

held the government to its burden of proof.

The fundamentals of sentencing before the federal court system under 18 U.S.C. 3553(a) is that the sentence must be sufficient but not greater than necessary. So the argument from the government at this particular point is contradictory, because before they felt a sentence of less than life was sufficient but not greater than necessary, and now they stand before this Court and they say that a sentence of life is necessary.

Clearly evidence that was presented at court during the course of trial was disturbing. We heard Mr. Vickers on tape after tape after tape and his discussions with the agent. We heard Mr. Vickers on multiple occasions talking to the agent, discussing with the agent and making conversations with the agent, and we heard the agent on multiple occasions basically convincing Mr. Vickers to stay in this conversation, to stay in this act. Mr. Vickers was questioning the agent, and the agent was clearly saying

different things to Mr. Vickers to keep him involved in this.

I'm not here to dispute the verdict of the jury, the jury rendered its verdict. Mr. Vickers is guilty as he stands before this Court, but clearly Mr. Vickers was questioning the agent about continuing on with this.

As Mr. Vickers stands here, he comes before this Court with absolutely no criminal history whatsoever. He comes from a good family. His dad has testified that he has a history with some difficulties growing up, going through school, the learning disabilities; yet he made it through school, he overcame those disabilities, he made it through school, he made it through college.

He has a college degree. He was able to maintain employment. He had difficulties professionally, but he was able to maintain employment. He supported his family. And where he went astray we don't know, but what we do know, he had a very difficult situation when his mom passed away in 2013. She suffered a very devastating sickness. He was very close to his mom. She suffered a very devastating sickness at that particular point, this disease, and he lost her, and so did his dad and his sister. And it hit him, literally it just devastated him, and obviously we see that he had an absolute downward spiral at that particular point. And what happened we don't have an explanation for, but he

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just -- he just literally went into a downward spiral.

So here we are at this particular point, we have a man with absolutely no criminal history, we have a man from an absolutely good background. We have a man who's overcome obstacle after obstacle in his past background, a man who has been subjected to sexual abuse in his background.

So we know we have a man who has the ability to overcome obstacles, and Your Honor, that is rehabilitative potential; a man who can get beyond what he's dealing with here if he has the opportunity to get rehabilitation.

That is a man who does not need a life sentence. That is a situation where a life sentence is not necessary. It's greater than necessary, which is the position the United States Government took several months ago, Your Honor. Yet here we are at this particular point, the United States says, no, a life sentence is necessary. So we have a great contradiction in this case. It's a difficult situation.

Mr. Vickers came before this Court several months ago, and we stood before this Court, and the Court cautioned him, I cautioned him. "Mr. Vickers, you have a deal that gave you a sentencing range of 262 to 327. What are you doing here?" And he chose to hold the government to its burden of proof. Yet at this particular point, because he chose to hold the government to its burden of proof, which the government met its burden of proof in front of a jury, now

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he's facing life imprisonment. And I submit to the Court he should not be unnecessarily penalized for doing that at this particular time.

I believe we have a sentencing range -- and it's a large sentencing range -- of 262 to 327, that that sentencing range is still an appropriate sentencing range.

It gives the ability for a person to be rehabilitated. It gives the ability for a person to say I still have the ability to be rehabilitated, to take advantage of the programs that the Federal Bureau of Prisons can give me, can give me the ability to be a person who can be returned to society.

The government recognized that when we were negotiating the pretrial agreement and we came before this Court ready to enter into that, and yes, I held the government to its burden of proof. It gives the ability to his dad and his sister -- his dad and myself will probably be long gone, dead and buried -- my son hopefully and his sister hopefully will be here, and his sister will hopefully be available for him to have somebody to support him when he's done with the term.

But somewhere in that range of 262 to 327 would be an appropriate range for this man. As his dad says, as the government asked him, what should happen to a person who commits an offense? He should be held accountable. He's

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being held accountable at this particular point. He's been convicted. A sentencing of 262 to 327 clearly holds him accountable, clearly puts him in prison for a significant period of time, and we will hold him accountable for a lifetime of supervised release after that, where he's held to the strictest of terms of supervised release; where he is hounded by a probation officer, he is monitored very closely, yet he has a potential to return to society and he has the rehabilitative potential to be a member of our society, and hopefully he can get beyond that.

And it's a difficult case, as I believe we all recognize, when he came into this Court and he withdrew from that pretrial agreement, we all sat there in the Court's chambers and we shook our head. What's going on? What is affecting you? Is it the jailhouse lawyers? Is it the people who you're talking to? It's not dad who's talking to you, it's not me who's talking to you. It's the outside influences. Is it your wife? What's going through? Is it your family situation? Your wife? Is it the fact you've lost your kids? Is it the fact these jailhouse lawyers are doing this to you? What's going on here?

There's outside influences that have affected this man, Your Honor. I've been practicing 36 years, I've not seen anything like this in my life. But it's a difficult situation, and I ask the Court look at this very clearly,

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but that the fundamentals of 18 U.S.C. 3553(a), which support and recognizes the second sentencing factor here is the history and characteristics of the defendant, the history and characteristics of the offender is 100 percent favorable to this defendant, 100 percent favorable to this defendant. There is nothing adverse in his background, nothing.

And then you get to the basic fundamentals of the sentencing, fundamentals of sentencing is that the sentence has to be sufficient but not greater than necessary. We go back to when we first came into this Court, when I first met Your Honor, was for the purpose of entering a guilty plea with a range of 262 and 327, and the government was prepared to say that was sufficient but not greater than necessary for this defendant with this case. Nothing has changed except he held the government to its burden of proof.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. McCormack.

MR. GREG McCORMACK: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Filiatraut, any response?

MR. FILIATRAUT: Yes, Judge, if I could.

The government offered a plea in this case, and in the plea the government agreed to stay within a recommended guideline sentence. The defendant had an opportunity to take that plea, and the crimes didn't change, that plea had all three counts in the indictment accounted for. He has

1	been found guilty of all three counts of the indictment.
2	The guidelines have changed, the governmental's position has
3	not. The government's position has always been we want a
4	sentence in the guideline range. Had he pled he would have
10:42:17 5	had acceptance of responsibility points, and he would have
6	been able to show this Court he's able to be rehabilitated
7	potentially.
8	The government's position has not changed. Now we
9	want a guidelines sentence. He's been found guilty. He has
10:42:35 10	chosen to exercise his right to a trial. We are not
11	penalizing him for that. We are not asking the Court to
12	penalize him for that. We're asking for a guidelines
13	sentence.
14	Thank you.
10:42:46 15	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Filiatraut.
16	MR. GREG McCORMACK: Thank you, Your Honor.
17	And again, I apologize, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: That's okay, Mr. McCormack.
19	All right. We've gone through the offense conduct.
10:43:00 20	Again, that will also serve as the nature and circumstances
21	of the offense once we get to the 3553(a) factors.
22	Victim impact: No identifiable victims, but we know
23	the background of this case.
24	There's no information indicating the defendant either
10:43:13 25	impeded or obstructed justice. No acceptance of

responsibility, obviously, you went to trial.

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Offense level computation: We use the 2015 edition of the guidelines manual. Count group 1, distributing a visual depiction of material involving the sexual exploitation of minors, base offense level is 22.

Specific offense characteristic: Because the material involved a prepubescent minor or a minor who had not attained the age of 12, there is an increase by two.

Specific offense characteristic: Since the offense involved distribution to a minor that was intended to persuade, induce, entice, coerce, or facilitate the travel of the minor to engage in prohibited sexual conduct, there is an increase by seven levels.

Specific offense characteristic: Since the offense involved material that portrays sadistic or masochistic conduct or other depictions of violence, there's an increase of four.

Specific offense characteristic: Since the defendant engaged in a pattern of activity involving the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor, increase by five.

Specific offense characteristic: Since the offense involved the use of a computer or an interactive computer service for the possession, transmission, receipt, or distribution of the material, or for accessing with intent to view the material, there is an increase by two levels.

1 Specific offense characteristic: Since the offense involved at least 600 images, there is an increase of five 2 3 levels. No victim-related adjustment, no adjustment for role, 4 no adjustment for obstruction. Subtotal is 47. 10:44:48 5 And Counts 2 and 3 are grouped for guideline 6 7 calculation purposes. For group 2, coercion and enticement, 8 the base offense level is 28. 9 Specific offense characteristic: Since the offense involved the use of a computer or an interactive computer 10:45:03 10 11 service to, A, persuade, induce, entice, coerce, or 12 facilitate the travel of the minor to engage in prohibited 13 sexual conduct; or B, entice, encourage, offer, or solicit a 14 person to engage in prohibited sexual conduct with a minor, 10:45:22 15 increase by two. 16 No victim-related adjustment, no adjustment for role. 17 No adjustment for obstruction. Subtotal is 30. 18 We do a multiple-count adjustment, and the greater of 19 the adjusted offense level above is 47. No increase in the 10:45:36 20 offense level. Combined adjusted offense level is 47. 21 No Chapter IV enhancements, no acceptance of 22 responsibility. Total offense level is 43, because that's 23 how high the guideline table goes. So we bring it back down 24 to 43 because he's literally off the charts.

The offense behavior not a part of relevant conduct,

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1 none. Defendant's criminal history: No juvenile 2 adjudications, no adult criminal convictions. 3 Criminal history computation: He scores zero, he's automatically in a Category I. 4 Other criminal conduct: He's got 22 infractions for 10:46:12 5 failure to pay a toll, he's got some traffic matters in 6 paragraph 75. No pending charges, no other arrests. 7 8 Offender characteristics: Mr. Vickers was born in 9 1973 in Virginia, raised in Virginia by his parents. Mother was an accountant for the government, father was a 10:46:31 10 11 cartographer for the government. 12 He reported experiencing a positive childhood. No 13 drug use, no alcohol abuse, no physical abuse, no other 14 financial difficulties. Good relationship with his parents 10:46:47 15 and his only sister. 16 As we've heard, his mother died in 2013 from 17 Alzheimer's. His father is retired and lives in Virginia. 18 His sister is here. In 2001 he married, has two children 19 together; appears to be ages 7 and 3, they may be older now. Since his incarceration his wife has filed for 10:47:10 20 21 divorce, and as we've heard from the defendant's father, 22 she's really cut off contact. His support system, that is 23 defendant's, is limited to his father and sister at this 24

Physical condition: Appears to be healthy, no issues.

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Mental and emotional health: He has no mental health counseling experience. Said while he does not believe he needs mental health services, he is open-minded about participating in treatment.

Substance abuse: He reports no illegal drug use, no prescription drug abuse. He notes for the six months immediately before his arrest he was drinking a couple drinks per day, daily, to the point of intoxication once or twice weekly. Appears to be wanting to celebrate his birthday.

Educational, vocational, special skills: Graduated from high school in Virginia in 1991. Reports being involved in special ed classes due to a form of dyslexia.

Earned his bachelor of science degree in prelaw from George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, in '97. Reports no licenses, certifications, or special skills.

Employment record: 2010 to his arrest he was employed full time as a medical courier in Virginia, delivering medical supplies, organs, and blood, earned commissions.

Worked as a courier for LaserShip. He owned and operated a Quiznos sub shop, was self-employed as a restaurant consultant. He was one of 20 partners in a Dunkin' Donuts franchise, worked full time as a franchise support specialist for Quiznos.

Financial condition: At this time he has no assets,

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1 appears to have no ability to pay a fine or any other costs 2 associated with this case. 3 Sentencing options: Under the statute, for Count 1 the minimum term is five years, the maximum is 20; Count 2, 4 minimum term of imprisonment is 10 years, maximum is life; 10:49:20 5 Count 3, the maximum term is 30 years. 6 7 Under the guidelines, based upon a total offense level 8 of 43 and a Category I, his guideline range is life. 9 There is no plea agreement, as we know. Supervised release: Under the statute, for Count 1, 10:49:39 10 five years to life; Count 2, five years to life; and Count 11 12 3, five years to life. They all run concurrently. Under the guidelines, the same thing for Counts 1, 2, 13 14 and 3. 10:49:57 15 Probation: Under the statute and the guidelines, he's 16 ineligible for probation. It's barred by law. 17 Mandatory drug testing will apply unless the Court 18 finds based upon reliable sentencing information that Mr. Vickers would indicate a low risk of future substance 19 10:50:13 20 abuse. 21 Fines: Under the statute, for each one of these 22 counts it's \$250,000. A special assessment of \$100 for each 23 one of these three counts. The fine range is \$25,000 to 24 \$250,000.

Paragraph 109 gives us the factors the Court must

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consider in determining the amount of any fine to impose and the costs. I'll find those to be irrelevant, he has no ability to pay. Restitution does not apply in this case, either under the statute or under the guidelines.

Turning to factors that may warrant a departure, Miss Wessel has not identified any factors that would warrant a departure outside the range.

Factors that may warrant a sentence outside of the system: We start with the Court's job, which is to impose a sentence sufficient but not greater than necessary to comply with the 3553(a) factors. In making this determination, we look at the nature and circumstances of the offense, history and characteristics of the defendant, the need for the sentence imposed, and kinds of sentences available.

Okay. There appear to be no unresolved objections by either the government or the defense, so let's move on to the 3553(a) factors. The Court has already gone over the nature and circumstances of the offense when I dealt with the offense conduct, there is no need to repeat for that category.

History and characteristics of the defendant: We've covered much if not all of this. We take a look at any prior record, violence, physical abuse, diminished capacity, employment, age, substance abuse, and family ties.

Let's briefly summarize for Mr. Vickers: No prior

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criminal record. No history of violence. He did admit to the undercover investigator he had prior sexual relationships with minors.

He reports no history of physical abuse. No history of mental health services. No reason to believe he suffers from any diminished capacity.

He believes since his incarceration he's been prescribed an antidepressant. That's not unusual. Reports earning a bachelor's degree in prelaw and maintaining regular employment. We've gone over that already.

Is currently 42. At the time of the offense he was married, raising two minor children. However, as we know, his wife has since filed for divorce and cut off the rest of the family. Support system now limited to his father and sister.

He reports no illegal drug use. He did have some excessive alcohol use for a period of time.

All right. Need for sentence imposed, I'll come back to that when I actually sentence Mr. Vickers.

Sentencings disparities: We look at defendants with similar records and conduct. There are no codefendants in this case, and the guideline range that Mr. Vickers faces would be the same for those under similar circumstances, offense levels, personal characteristics, criminal histories, et cetera. And considering the facts of this

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case, restitution does not apply here.

We'll come back to the final category, which is need for sentence imposed. And we look at just punishment, afford adequate deterrence, protect the public, reflect the seriousness of the offense, and improve offender conduct and condition.

Mr. Vickers, we take a look at all these factors, every single one of them. They're all important. We hope collectively no matter what that you do improve yourself, no matter what sentence I give you. It's important. So are the other factors. And a lot of these are not equally weighed in every single case. The Court must take all of them into consideration, but they could have uneven weight depending on the facts and circumstances and the law that applies to each case. So that's what we have to consider.

So what is just punishment? What is adequate deterrence? How do we protect the public? This is a serious offense, we know that, and I've discussed improving offender conduct and condition.

Both Mr. McCormacks have done a nice job of presenting me with mitigating evidence; the government, the same way, for aggravating circumstances. And that's where the balance comes in, how do they weigh against each other.

Let me first address Mr. McCormack's comment about the range that the government felt was appropriate for the plea

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deal but now is asking for a guideline range of life.

That was the negotiation part, Mr. Vickers, and you know that. That was the negotiation. You received very competent and good advice from both Mr. McCormacks, I'm sure from your family.

I asked you more than one time whether you really wanted to go forward with this. You were absolutely convinced that this was the right thing to do for you. So as you know, you cannot now get the benefit of what the government was offering before trial because you used the government resources.

We brought jurors in here. They had to go through everything, listen to everything that was put forth in this trial, consider all of the evidence, and that evidence including them having to watch child pornography and bestiality videos. They had to watch a horse and a dog with humans, females. I was disgusted. You can imagine how that jury felt.

But you absolutely had the right to go to trial, no question about it. It is guaranteed under the law. That doesn't mean you get the benefit of what the government was offering you before they had to use their resources, put their evidence on, and for us to pull the jury in here. It doesn't work that way.

Let me also address another comment Mr. McCormack made

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about no criminal history. That's true, you have none.

Most of the people that we have here charged with child

pornography have no criminal history, none. Very small

percentage have any history, some not even traffic tickets,

and they come in here and facing lengthy sentences for their

first time around.

It's not unusual, because it's a crime that you can sit in your room and commit with the door closed, nobody watching. You don't have to venture out of the house. And I've said before that one of the worst things about the Internet is that you can commit 25 federal crimes by sitting in the comfort of your home, in front of that computer, until you get that knock on the door. Time to answer for what you've done.

Same thing here. We did the calculation for your offense level, it came to 47. That's four levels above where the chart stops. We had to come back down to 43 for the maximum.

The child pornography is a cancer, I would agree.

Every time those videos are played those children are reminded of the hell that they went through, and they have to live with it. But as we know, you took it a step further. You actually traveled to our state for the purpose of engaging in sexual intercourse with a 13-year-old, whom you thought was a 13-year-old. That makes you dangerous,

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because when people act on their fantasies, that's what makes them dangerous.

I remember during the trial and watching some of these communications going back and forth how you said how natural this felt to you. How natural? Natural? Not according to the law and our morals of society. It is so unnatural, and quite frankly disgusting; but if you feel it's so natural that's what really makes you dangerous, because there's no hesitation there, there's no block. There's no barrier that stopped you or would stop you from impregnating a 13-year-old. And by your own admission, you had a sexual relationship with, as you said, maybe a 10-year-old at the time, and apparently you thought that was natural, too. It's not, it's abhorrent.

And you are according to these calculations every parent's worst nightmare, because you're willing to act on it and rape a minor. I use the word "rape" because at a certain age it becomes that, and if you'd done that with a 10-year-old, that's rape.

Sometimes you just can't save somebody from themselves, and everybody around you, including your good counsel, tried to do that. So there is some wiring that appears to be off, because you just think that this is natural conduct, and maybe everybody should be doing it, and society should be this way.

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But Congress has heard these horror stories across the country about the victimization of children, not just through child pornography, but through people like you who are willing to cross state lines and engage in illicit sexual conduct with minors. Families crying, what happened to my child; some of them stolen for these purposes, never to be seen again except on the Internet.

Babies being raped is child pornography. Bestiality, what part of that is human? Really, what part of that is human? And who gets sexual satisfaction from the rape of a baby, let alone having sex with a horse or a dog? Yet this jury had to watch that. They may need some mental help or health treatment after that trial. I wouldn't doubt it.

So really we've discovered that there's evidence of a predatory nature, seeking out a lone child in a park, purposely treating a child as a lover rather than as a child. And there is evidence of deceit. At the time of your arrest the Kik app was deleted from your phone. No videos were found on your phone.

No one should be sexually abused, including you -- no one -- but it's a factor, but not a major one, and I'll tell you why: Because most of the abuse occurs with females in this country, and we don't see female child pornographers or females willing to cross state lines to have sex with minors, but yet females are more sexually abused in this

country than males. So the argument that you were sexually abused and therefore this may have given you a tendency to do what you did rings pretty hollow, the evidence is just not there.

So this case becomes more of the aggravating factors substantially outweighing the mitigating, substantially, because you have a good family, good parents, good sister, good father. We heard him testify. No physical abuse, no drugs or alcohol, no financial difficulties. All the factors that we see that put somebody in the hole in the beginning were not there in your life.

Yes, it's devastating that you lost your mother to Alzheimer's, no family should have to go through that, but how that translates into crossing a state line to have sex with a 13-year-old, the connection is just not there.

You're educated, more so than most people who come into this courtroom, with a college degree, good employment history. All the things that point to you should have known better, especially with the good advice of counsel. But there's no way in the world you should have gone through with this trial, let alone did what you did; but again, it's your choice and your absolute constitutional legal right to do so. And you turned down an offer made by the government and rolled the dice.

So I find you to be a high risk to the children.

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Deterrence is a major factor. We have to protect society, part of which, of course, are the children, because if this weren't an investigator and this were actually a 29-year-old mother who was willing to give her 13-year-old daughter up for sex to a stranger in another state, that would have been another problem, because there's no doubt in my mind that you would have followed through.

All right, Mr. Vickers, let's go ahead and sentence you. All right. Mr. Vickers, you are committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons as follows: For Count 1, 240 months; Count 2, life; Count 3, 360 months, all concurrent.

Supervised release: Life, if it so applies, on each count, to run concurrently. If for some reason you are released, because we can't predict what's going to happen years and years from now, you will report to the U.S. Probation Office in the sentencing district or the district to which you are released.

I'll waive the fine. \$300 special assessment to the United States. Restitution is not in issue.

If you are on supervision, you'll not commit another federal, state, or local crime. You'll not illegally possess a controlled substance. You'll comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this Court, and with the following additional conditions: I'll suspend

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the mandatory drug testing, it's not drug related. He has no history.

The defendant will abide by all rules of the minor protection and restriction program of the U.S. Probation Office. And again, this is supervised release conditions if he gets that far.

He'll submit to a mental health evaluation and sex offender assessment as directed by Probation. The defendant shall participate in any treatment program, including for sexual deviancy, which may include polygraph testing if recommended by these evaluations.

Defendant shall submit to periodic polygraph testing as directed by Probation. No violation proceedings will be based solely on the results of the polygraph exam or a valid Fifth Amendment refusal to answer a polygraph question.

The defendant will not own or possess any type of camera, photographic device, and other equipment, including video recording equipment, without the written approval of the probation officer.

You will not possess a firearm, destructive device, or any dangerous weapon. And you'll cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by Probation.

Under 18 U.S.C. § 3583, defendant is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act and must comply with the requirements of

that act as directed by Probation.

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Pursuant to the Adam Walsh Child Protection Act of 2006, defendant will keep the registration current in each jurisdiction in which he resides, is employed, or is a student. Defendant shall no later than three business days after each change of name, residence, employment, or student status, appear in person in at least one jurisdiction in which he is registered and inform that jurisdiction of all changes in reporting information. Failure to do so may be a violation of his conditions of supervised release and may be a new federal offense punishable by up to ten years.

Defendant is prohibited from accessing any online computer service at any location, including employment or education, without the prior written approval of the probation officer or the Court. This includes any Internet service provider, bulletin board system, or any other public or private computer network. Any approval shall be subject to conditions approved by the probation officer or the Court with respect to that approval.

Defendant shall consent to the U.S. Probation Office conducting periodic unannounced examinations of his computer systems, which may include retrieval and copying of all memory from hardware, software, and/or removal of such systems for the purpose of conducting a more thorough inspection, and will consent to having installed on his

computer at his expense any hardware or software to monitor his computer use or prevent access to particular materials.

Defendant consents to periodic inspection of any such installed hardware or software to insure it is functioning properly. And defendant shall provide the U.S. Probation Office with accurate information about his entire computer system, that is hardware and software, all passwords used by him, and his Internet service providers, and will abide by all rules of the computer restriction and monitoring program.

And he'll submit his person, residence, place of business, computer, or vehicle to a warrantless search conducted and controlled by the U.S. Probation Office at a reasonable time, in a reasonable manner, and based upon reasonable suspicion of contraband or evidence of a violation of a condition of release. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation.

Defendant shall inform any other residents that the premises and his computer may be subject to a search under this condition.

That's all I have. Mr. McCormack, I will assume that Mr. Vickers objects to the sentence; therefore, I will note that for the record --

MR. GREG McCORMACK: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- and read him his appellate

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1 rights. 2 Mr. Vickers, if you wish to appeal the conviction or 3 sentence in this case you must do so within 14 days after 4 entry of the Court's judgment. You have the right to have papers properly prepared and filed on your behalf and the 11:13:58 5 right to counsel on appeal, and if you cannot afford counsel 6 7 I'll appoint counsel to represent you at no cost to you. 8 Do you understand those rights? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: And Mr. McCormack, please protect 11:14:08 10 11 his appellate rights pending any decision he makes in that 12 regard. 13 MR. GREG McCORMACK: Yes, Your Honor. 14 Mr. Vickers has advised me that he does intend to appeal, 11:14:16 15 and he in fact will be requesting a court-appointed counsel. 16 THE COURT: Fine. I'll go through the list, 17 and I'll have somebody ready for him. 18 MR GREG McCORMACK: Yes, sir. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Filiatraut, anything further 11:14:26 20 on behalf of the government? 21 MR. FILIATRAUT: No, Judge. Thank you. 22 THE COURT: Miss Wessel, anything further? 23 PROBATION OFFICER: No, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: The defendant is remanded, and we 11:14:32 25 are adjourned.